State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

AWC Volume SE SC SW W (AR) IN USGS Quad NOME C-1

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 333-10-11200-2008

Name of Waterway DRY CREEK USGS name X Local name ____

Addition ____ Deletion ____ Correction ____ Backup Information ____

For Office Use

Nomination # 94 340

Revision Year: 1994

Revision to: Atlas ____ Catalog ____ Both ____

Revision Code: A-2

Regional Supervisor — Date 10/7/93

Ed Weiss — 1/25/94

Drafted — Date 2/18/94

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
DOLLY VARDEN	8/10/93		✓		✓
COHO	8/10/93		✓		✓

IMPORTANT: Provide all supporting documentation that this water body is important for the spawning, rearing or migration of anadromous fish, including: number of fish and life stages observed; sampling methods, sampling duration and area sampled; copies of field notes; etc. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and observed upper extent of each species, as well as any other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: ____

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
NOV 08 1993
REGION II HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

Name of Observer (please print) ROBERT F MCLEAN

Date: 10/6/93 Signature: Robert F McLean

Address: ADF&G-H&R
1300 COLLEGE RD FAIRBANKS

This certifies that in my best professional judgement and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes per AS 16.05.870.

Signature of Area Biologist: Robert F McLean

Rev. 7/93

NORTON SOUND FISHERIES INVESTIGATIONS
Cooperative BLM/ADF&G Habitat Management Program

Stream Name: DRY CREEK Location: TRAP SITE #1
Date: 8/10/93 Time: 1130 Surveyors: MCLEAN
Survey Method: ____ Visual ____ Electroshocker ____ Seine
X Trap ____ Other (Describe ____)
Stream Gradient: ____% Sinuosity: ____ Discharge: <5cfs W/D Ratio: ____
Substrate: ____LB; ____SB; ____C; ____R; ____LG; X SG; ____SA; X SI; ____BR
Habitat (%): 30 Pools; 70 Riffles; ____ Glides; ____ Other
Air Temp. ____ Water Temp. ____ pH ____

Fisheries Data:

Species	Fork Length (mm)	Weight (gm)	Sex	Other
DV	122			
DV	130			
DV	106			
DV	130			
DV	132			
DV	115			
DV	117			
DV	77			
DV	118			
DV	141			
DV	79			
DV	109			
COHO	85			
COHO	98			

SITE #1 LOCATED ADJACENT TO ICY VIEW SUBDIVISION

LB = Large Boulder C = Cobble LG = Large Gravel SA = Sand BR = Bedrock
SB = Small Boulder R = Rubble SG = Small gravel SI = Silt

NORTON SOUND FISHERIES INVESTIGATIONS
Cooperative BLM/ADF&G Habitat Management Program

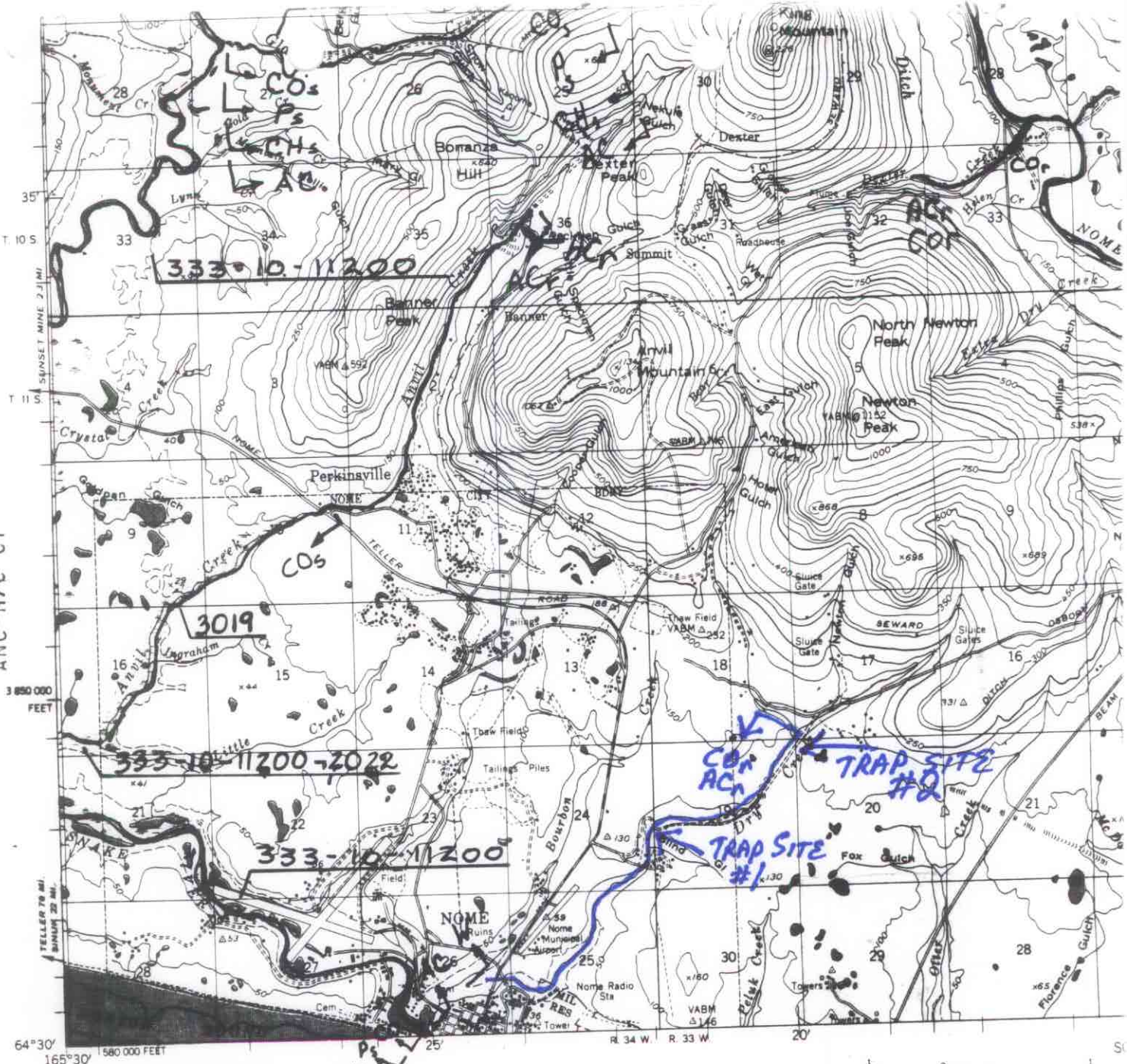
Stream Name: Dry Creek Location: Trap Site #2
Date: 8/10/93 Time: 1145 Surveyors: McLean
Survey Method: ____ Visual ____ Electroshocker ____ Seine
X Trap ____ Other (Describe ____)
Stream Gradient: ____% Sinuosity: ____ Discharge: <5 cfs W/D Ratio: ____
Substrate: ____LB; ____SB; ____C; ____R; ____LG; X SG; ____SA; X SI; ____BR
Habitat (%): 30 Pools; 70 Riffles; ____ Glides; ____ Other
Air Temp. ____ Water Temp. ____ pH ____

Fisheries Data:

Species	Fork Length (mm)	Weight (gm)	Sex	Other
DV	114			
DV	125			
DV	116			
Coho	98			
Coho	89			

Site #2 located approx 1/2 mile below Dredge

LB = Large Boulder C = Cobble LG = Large Gravel SA = Sand BR = Bedrock
SB = Small Boulder R = Rubble SG = Small gravel SI = Silt



Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1950. Map not field checked

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Survey 7844 (1950). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alaska coordinate system, zone 8
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 3, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Land lines represent unsurveyed and unmarked locations predetermined by the Bureau of Land Management
Folios K-13 and K-14, Kateel River Meridian

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1950

CONTOU
DASHED LINES
DATU
DEPTH CURVES IN FEE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESEN
THE AVERAGE RAN

Add STREAM
333-10-11200-2008
w/ CO_R AV_R

Nome C-1

MAP NO. C-1 OF

LEGEND

S	Sockeye Salmon
K	King Salmon
CO	Coho Salmon
P	Pink Salmon
CH	Chum Salmon
SH	Steelhead Trout

Subscript
s - Known Spawning
r - Rearing
*m - Migration

* Migration upstream is

COMP. DRC
DRAWN CB
REVISED DRC
APPROVED ERL

PROJ. TITLE
ANADR
ANADROMOUS

MAP TITLE

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game

To: Lance Trasky
Regional Supervisor
Habitat and Restoration Division

Date: October 25, 1993

File No:

Telephone Number: 451-6192

From: Alvin G. Ott
Regional Supervisor
Habitat and Restoration Division
Department of Fish and Game

Subject: 1994 Anadromous Catalog Nominations

RE: 1994 Anadromous Catalog Nominations -- Justification for Designation of Juvenile Arctic Char (Dolly Varden) within the Seward Peninsula Area as Anadromous.

In response to your past requests, the following justification has been prepared for the record and reflects the factual basis for our determination that Seward Peninsula Arctic char (now classified as Dolly Varden) are predominately anadromous.

Arctic and sub-arctic char populations exhibit a number of life history patterns. This variation is further complicated in that char within a single drainage exhibit considerable "plasticity" in which sympatric and allopatric forms exist with different life history patterns. McCart (1980) describes four life history types. Three of these types (isolated stream residents, residual and anadromous) occupy stream habitats while the fourth type resides in lakes. The lake resident type is generally regarded to be a resident, non-anadromous, population (recent taxonomic clarification regards this morph type as a true Arctic char - other char morph types are now considered to be Dolly Vardens). However, McCart concludes that all three stream morphs cannot be distinquished by meristic characteristics. The only way to distinguish anadromous and non-anadromous populations is to document the life history pattern of the fish in question or examine external characteristics such as parr-marks and coloration. All three stream morphs are identical for the first several years of life and are indistinguishable until either (1) anadromous populations undertake their first sea-ward migration (Age III to V) or (2) stream residents and residual morphs first reach sexual maturity (typically Age VI).

Within this framework, research conducted by Dr. Hans Norbeng of Norway is particularly noteworthy. Dr. Norbeng artifically spawned both resident and anadromous char as separate groups and presented the results of his research at the First International Symposium on Arctic char in 1981. Dr. Norbeng's research demonstrated that both matings between resident adults and matings between anadromous adults produced the same ratio of resident versus anadromous offspring. Regardless of whether resident or anadromous adults were spawned, the offspring produced were 30% small residents, 10% large residents, and 60% anadromous. He concluded that small and large resident char were analogous to precocious individuals in salmon populations and that the life history pattern that develops may be a function of gene ratio.

Based on these findings, we believe that a reasonable basis exists for concluding that a significant percentage of juvenile char collected in mainstem and tributary streams on the